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The Intelligencer.

WHEELING, W. VA., APRIL 18, 1887.

The Legislature's Extra Session.

The most striking thing in connection

with the extra session of the Legislature is

that there ought not to have been any

extra session. No expense to which the

people of West Virginia have ever been

put was less justifiable.

When the session began it was known

to everybody that in forty-five days it

would reach its constitutional end. From

past experience it was equally known

that the Republicans were not likely to

favor an extension of the session, and

without them the session could not be ex-

tended.

If the Legislature met to do anything it

was to pass the appropriations and elect a

United States Senator. The appropri-

ations were of the greater importance, for

without them the machinery of the State

would have come to a dead stop. There

was not a member of the Legislature, no

matter how inexperienced, who did not

understand this simple situation.

It was the duty and the privilege of the

Democratic majority to pass the appropri-

ations within the constitutional limit.

Unless it can be shown that the Republi-

can minority obstructed the proceedings,

the burden of the great responsibility

must rest on the Democratic majority.

Since the people of West Virginia are

not as a rule in effluant circumstances,

their response to this wanton expenditure

of their money will not be altogether

sweet-tempered. When the time comes to

pass again on party stewardship the peo-

ple will not have forgotten this extra ses-

sion and the singular disregard of duty

that made it necessary.

The Secession of the Legislature.

The failure of the Legislature to choose

a successor to Senator Camden will prob-

ably prevent to the United States Senate

such a case as has never before. It

already it is thought by some lawyers

that Col. Lucas will not be admitted to

the seat under any circumstances. This

opinion rests on the alleged inability of

the Governor to make a good appoint-

ment to begin with the term. This phase

of the question has been discussed in the

Intelligencer and the conclusion reached

that the appointment of Col. Lucas was

perfectly good and would have been de-

clared in extra session; and it may still

be held good, if the Legislature fail again

to exercise what we think to be its right

and duty.

On this point there are differences of

opinion. There are those who hold that

an election at the extra session would be

indisputably invalid, no matter at what

time in the session it might take place.

Others think an election would be good

if held after the second Tuesday.

There is no constitutional barrier so

profound that it can say to a certainty

just what the Senate of the United States

would do in the case of a Senator-elect

having his claim to a seat on an election

held before the second Tuesday, but if an

election at the extra session would be

valid at all it would probably be so good

on one day as on another.

This, however, is a point on which we

understand, the Senate Democrats are

disposed to take no chances. If they

conclude to wait till the second Tuesday,

that is their danger; but if they wait

till the extra session, that is their danger.

There is no danger that they will

find the Legislature gone home? There

ought to be no factions opposition to an

election if the Democratic majority can

come together close enough to have one,

but Republicans would not be likely to

sit around seeking their thumbs, waiting

for a certain Tuesday to come along.

Have We a Fug?

What is the matter with our American

billionaire? The Morocco Sultan banishes

him from his territories? He is the under-

dog of the trapezoid, or the cholera, the

ringbone or the phlegm, that it is to

be treated with this indignity by the penny

price of a two-penny despotism?

The probability is that the Sultan has

not found any thing the matter with our

wealth, and that he merely wants to be

in the fashion. He has seen our luxu-

rious and distinguished society in Ger-

many and France; he has seen our can-

dour up his living industry and make fac-

es without getting into trouble; why

shouldn't the Sultan of Morocco have fun

with us too?

It may be that the Sultan is as good

as he thinks himself, but perhaps Secretary

Bayard will gladly avail himself of this

little unpleasantness to emphasize a new

departure in our foreign policy. He may

order the sixth month of the Secret Ser-

vice to find an American spy somewhere

at any cost; and having got the best he

can find in the way of raw materials, he

may send out a little pleasure party to

blow Morocco out of the water.

The behavior of the Highness the Sultan

may be one of those blunders in disgre-

ce that we read about. Anything of the sort

would be a delicate situation to have a

wholesome effect on our foreign relations

in general.

Desperate Fight with a Deer.

The other day Sam Luck and another

man were driving the Nevada City and

Downville Stage Company's team on

back horses over the Campville and

Downville a big buck came rushing

toward them. The animal was so high on

both sides of the track that it could not

turn aside and thus pass, and it charged

so fast, leaping more than one hundred

feet behind it from the opposite direction.

Luck's companion pulled it by a horn as

it came toward him full tilt. The horn

broke off, and the animal struck him in

a terrible blow with one of its hoofs, cutting

the flesh on his right hand to the bone.

He grabbed it by the remaining horn be-

fore it could back off for another charge.

Then ensued a desperate struggle, which

Luck ended by coming to his friend's re-

scue and with a jack-knife cutting the deer's

throat.

WOOL TARIFF.

Its Many Evils—The Weak Points in

the Law.

In a recent issue we called the attention

of the Legislature to the evils of the Phila-

delphia Wool Merchants' Association

against the entry of so-called raw waste as

waste, at 10c a pound duty, when it

should be classed as scoured wool and pay

30c a pound. We find that the waste

when honestly made is a very small per-

centage of the wool used in making

worsted, but that by a slight change in

the machinery the whole production of

some mills is converted into waste at a

trifling expense and sent to this country,

evading the duty. There is another

point in the Philadelphia Wool Asso-

ciation law protected against and have

succeeded in forcing into the courts

for settlement, and that is, the

importation of wool tops as scoured

wool at 30c a pound duty, instead

of a manufactured article paying much

larger duty. Tops are made in England

and in this country as a manufacture, but

the Treasury inclines to their being

scoured wool in a raw state. Tops are a

state of preparation of worsted yarn and

no more raw material than yarn would be

or even goods. Goods could be still ad-

vanced into clothing as well as tops into

yarn. Another weak point in the tariff is

the third class or carpet wool. Over

100,000 pounds are imported in one

year, 60 per cent of which is used for

clothing purposes, making more goods

than the clip of Texas and California com-

bined. We have now in our office a sam-

ple of East India scoured wool, imported

at a pound duty and cost under 25c a

pound, which is equal in quality to most

of our light conditioned low medium

wools and which our sheepmen would

have to sell at 10c a pound to be on the

same basis.

There is a movement among the wool-

growers in the north and west to in-

crease the duty, and while they feel they are not

properly protected, they do not ask for an

increase of duty, but that the present

tariff shall be so equalized that its inten-

tions cannot be violated. We mention a

few points. First, clothing wool may one

day be washed and doubled for scoured

wool and sold at 10c a pound. Therefore not

a single pound of washed clothing wool

imported to this country, as by calling it

clothing wool, the greatest wrong, how-

ever, in carpet wool, as 60 per cent of the im-

portations are used for clothing instead of

carpets, and the importers, not satisfied

with this, send our growers by scouring

wool with alkalis and hot water, leaving

it 5 to 10 per cent natural impurity, and

paying only the same duty that they

would pay if imported in the unwashed

state; that is, 5c a pound, or equal to 15c

a pound on gress wool, a very trifling

protection to our growers—in fact none,

as the wool can be brought into this

country for half the cost of freight from

Texas to Philadelphia or Boston. The

Western growers will ask next session of

Congress that all washed wool shall pay

double the duty of unwashed, and all

clothing wool shall also pay double the

duty of any other wool that on the

sheep's back shall be called carpet wool,

and that any wool containing less than 12

per cent natural purity shall be classed as

carpet wool. The greatest wrong, how-

ever, in carpet wool, as 60 per cent of the im-

portations are used for clothing instead of

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Fate of the Apostles.

The following brief history of the fate

of the Apostles may be interesting to those

whose reading has not been evangelized:

St. Matthew is supposed to have suf-

fered martyrdom or was slain with a sword

at the city of Ethiopia.

St. Mark was dragged through the streets

of Alexandria in Egypt, till he expired.

St. Luke was hanged upon an olive tree

in Greece.

St. John was put into a cauldron of boil-

ing oil at Rome and escaped death. He

afterwards died a natural death at Eph-

esus, in Asia.

St. James the Great was beheaded at

Jerusalem.

St. James the Less was thrown from a

pinnacle or wing of the temple, and then

died at death with a fuller's club.

St. Philip was hanged up against a pillar

at Hierapolis, a city of Phrygia.

St. Bartholomew was flayed alive by the

command of a barbarous King.

St. Andrew was bound to a cross,

where he preached unto the people till he

expired.

St. Thomas was run through the body

with a lance at Coromandel in the East

Indies.

St. Jude was shot to death with arrows.

St. Simon Zisot was crucified in Persia.

St. Matthias was first stoned and then

beheaded.

St. Barnabas was stoned to death by the

Jews at Salamis.

St. Paul was beheaded at Rome by the

tyrant Nero.

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